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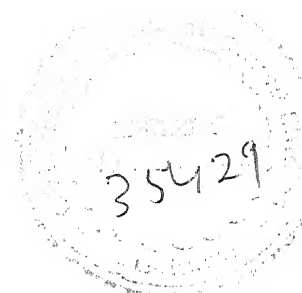
AN EVALUATION OF DPAP PROJECT DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR KHERI UTTAR PRADESH

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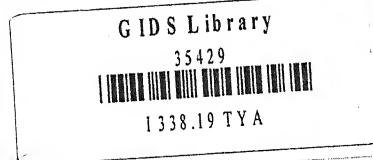
**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Conducted by:

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PREFACE

The Watershed approach provides the ideal means for Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). It involves the exploitation and Development of the complex inter-relationship between the Watershed resources and population of the region and has opened up new vista in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production treatment of a drought affected area through watershed approach, which is a physical, economic and social system and has a wide-ranging effect on the agriculture and on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal points for all the watershed activities. People and nature are both part of a whole. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources. The Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DPAP, Division), sponsored this mid-term evaluation study for District Lakhimpur Kheri, to be conducted by author at the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. I do have an opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. K.K. Sinha, Secretary, Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Lucknow for providing us the opportunity to conduct this evaluation. I am also thankful to Mr. R.S. Pande, Addl. Director, Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Lucknow, for extending necessary support during the study. I am obliged to the officials, working as Project Implementation Agency (PIA) in the project at Lakhimpur Kheri, particularly to Mr. Umesh Chandra Bajpai, B.S.A. and Mr. Shailesh Kumar Rai (J.E.) for extending necessary co-operation during the field survey and study period.

I express my profound obligation and gratitude to Prof. G.P. Mishra, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who not only encouraged me to work on this evaluation study but also spared his valuable time to guide me despite his busy schedule. Prof. Mishra has always been a source of academic inspiration to me as the completion of this evaluation study is concerned his contribution has been too vital to be expressed in just few words. I am also thankful to Ms. Shobha Rani for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records.

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December 2002

CONTENTS

Page No.

Preface

List of Tables

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Methodology	4
3.	Area to be Treated	5
4.	Structure of Organization	9
5.	Watershed Development Team (WDT)	10
6.	District Watershed Advisory Committee	10
7.	Watershed Committee & Association (WCWA)	11
8.	WCWA Accounts & Watershed Development Fund	13
9.	Role of Women in the Project	14
10.	Users and Self-Help Groups	15
11.	Nursery and Plantation Work	17
12.	Training, Extension And Publicity	18
13.	Details of Community Organization Work	18
14.	Soil And Water Conservation Work, Sustainable Development And Performance of PIA	23
15.	Physical and Financial Achievements	29
16.	Utilization of Funds And Maintenance of Records	30
17.	Overall Impact Assessment	31
18.	Summary And Recommendations	31

LIST OF TABLES

Page No.

1.	Watershed-wise Area to be Treated	5
2.	A List of PIA Workers	9
3.	Details of WDT Members in Kheri	10
4.	District Watershed Development Advisory Committee	11
5.	President And Secretary of Watershed Committee	12
6.	WCWA Accounts	13
7.	Watershed Development Fund Account	14
8.	Details of Self-Help Groups	16
9.	Details of Plantation Work	17
10.	Details of Community Organization Work	19
11.	Details of Soil and Water Conservation Work	23
12.	Physical and Financial Achievements	29
13.	Watershed-wise Physical and Financial Achievements	29
14.	Total Amount Received and Expenditure	30

AN EVALUATION OF DPAP PROJECT DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR KHERI UTTAR PRADESH

1. Introduction

The expression "drought" tends to be used varyingly by persons belonging to different disciplines. To a meteorologist drought represents the absence of severe deficiency of rainfall. To the agronomist, it is the absence of soil moisture and to the hydrologist, it is the absence of water in the storage reservoirs. However, from the practical standpoint, drought may be regarded as a period of abnormal dry weather sufficiently prolonged for lack of water to cause serious hydrological imbalance in the affected area. Considering this aspect, the term may be reserved for periods of moisture deficiency that are relatively extensive in both space and time. Drought occurs when there is a serious imbalance between the soil moisture and evapo-transpiration needs of an area. Several factors such as precipitation, temperature, wind velocity, sun shine, soil textures soil moisture and enticement rainfall interact to produce this situation. However, the rainfall plays the key role and its crucial variables are its distribution and variability and its capacity to meet the evapo-transpiration needs the intensity of the drought is equally important. It is the duration and intensity taken together, which determine the ultimate effect of the drought. A mild drought of prolonged duration may have a far more crippling effect than a source one of brief duration.

For the treatment of such drought areas, the Government of India has launched Drought Prone Areas Programme. The basic objective of the programme is to provide integrated development in these areas in agriculture and allied sectors. Consequently, the attempt is to obtain optimum returns per unit of the primary resources, namely, land, water, livestock and manpower to increase and stabilise the incomes of the weaker sections and to minimise the impact of drought on agriculture production and incomes of the weaker sections. The emphasis has been given on

generate future employment. The financing of the project is both by Central and State Governments on 75:25 basis.

The main thrust of the efforts will be in the direction of restoration of a proper ecological balance in these areas. Some of the important elements which may constitute the strategy for such ecological integrated development are; (i) Development and Management of irrigation sources, (ii) Soil and moisture conservation and afforestation, (iii) Re-structuring of cropping pattern and pasture development, (iv) Changes in agronomic practices, (v) Livestock development and (vi) development of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

The Watershed approach provides the ideal means for Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). It involves the exploration and development of the complex inter-relationship between the watershed resources and population of the region and has opened-up new vista in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production. Watershed is a physical, economic and social system, which has a wide-ranging effect on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal points for all the watershed activities. People and nature are both part of a whole. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

Integrated Watershed Management is the process of formulating and implementing a course of action involving natural and human resources in a watershed, taking in to account the social, political, economical and institutional factors operating within the watershed and surrounding river basin and other relevant regions to achieve special social objectives. Typically this process would include: (i) establishing watershed management objectives (ii) formulating and evaluating alternative resource management actions involving various implementation tools and institutional arrangements, (iii) choosing and implementing a preferred course of action and (iv) through monitoring of activities and outcomes, evaluating performance in terms of degree of achievement of the specified objective.

The watershed approach is the application of Integrated Watershed Management in the planning and implementation of resource management and rural development projects or as a part of planning for specific resource sectors such as agricultural, forestry or mining. Imbedded in this approach is the linkage between uplands and lowlands in both biophysical and socio-economic contexts. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing pressure on the fragile ecosystem in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

Judicious and effective management of soil, water and vegetation can ensure the sustained productivity of food, fuel, fodder, fibre, fruit and timber. More recent water management is coming up as an integrated approach for overall development of an area, in terms of socio-political and economic development. Watershed management must explicitly recognise the range of physical, social, economic and political factors that result in the observed patterns of use. Different development agencies viz., Governmental, Non-governmental and private are involved in planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of watershed activities in a vast acreage of land. With the fact that land is a non-renewable resource, hence availability is limited for all primary production system. Therefore the basic natural resources should be managed and utilized in a proper and judicious manner to get maximum production as well as minimising the natural hazard.

In the light of the above statements, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), project on Watershed basis for district Lakhimpur Kheri, was sanctioned in the year 1999-2000 from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Department of Land Resources (DPAP, Division). For the execution of the DPAP in two blocks namely Nakaha and Vijua of Kheri district, Rs.1,20,00,000/- (Rs. One crore twenty lakhs only) has been sanctioned by the Government on the basis of 75:25 per cent share of Central and State Government respectively, for the treatment of the total area of 4,000 hectares.

For the completion of the first phase of DPAP project, the Government has given an amount of Rs. 54 lakhs (Rs. Fifty-four lakhs only) to DRDA so far. After the completion of the first phase of the project period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002,

Government realized the need to conduct a mid-term evaluation for the executed work and expenditure made, during the period. The Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Ministry of Rural Development have selected the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Government of Uttar-Pradesh, for conducting an evaluation of executed work and scheme of the project in district Lakhimpur Kheri.

2. Methodology:

This evaluation report of the DPAP project of district Lakhimpur Kheri has been prepared, mainly on the basis of intensive field survey and on the basis of documents/information collected from PIA and DRDA. Evaluator regarding the Watershed Development Team (WDT), Watershed Association (WA), Community Organisation, User Groups, Self-help Groups, Women Groups and their participation in the execution of project work have made a deep enquiry. The selection of villages was made randomly and has been checked thoroughly. Some Check Road Bund(CRB), Peripheral Bund (PB), Lateral Bund (LB), Soil Conservation Work and Community Development Work etc. , were checked carefully at the concerning watersheds and villages which were executed by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) in the project.

Some vital photographs of the CKB (Chuck Bund), Soil Conservation Work and Community Development Work and other structures completed from the Work Fund and Community Development Fund were taken and placed in this report. Evaluator personally met with the President, Treasurer and other members of the Self-help Groups at the concerning villages/watersheds and enquired about the progress of groups and checked their passbooks, accounts and proceeding registers. Evaluator also met with Pradhans and Farmers of the concerning villages and watershed and enquired about the progress and impact of the project in their area. All the relevant information's and documents regarding the execution of Watershed Development Work under DPAP, have been gathered from Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA) Mr. Umesh Chandra Bajpai and his unit at Lakhimpur Kheri.

3. Area to be treated:

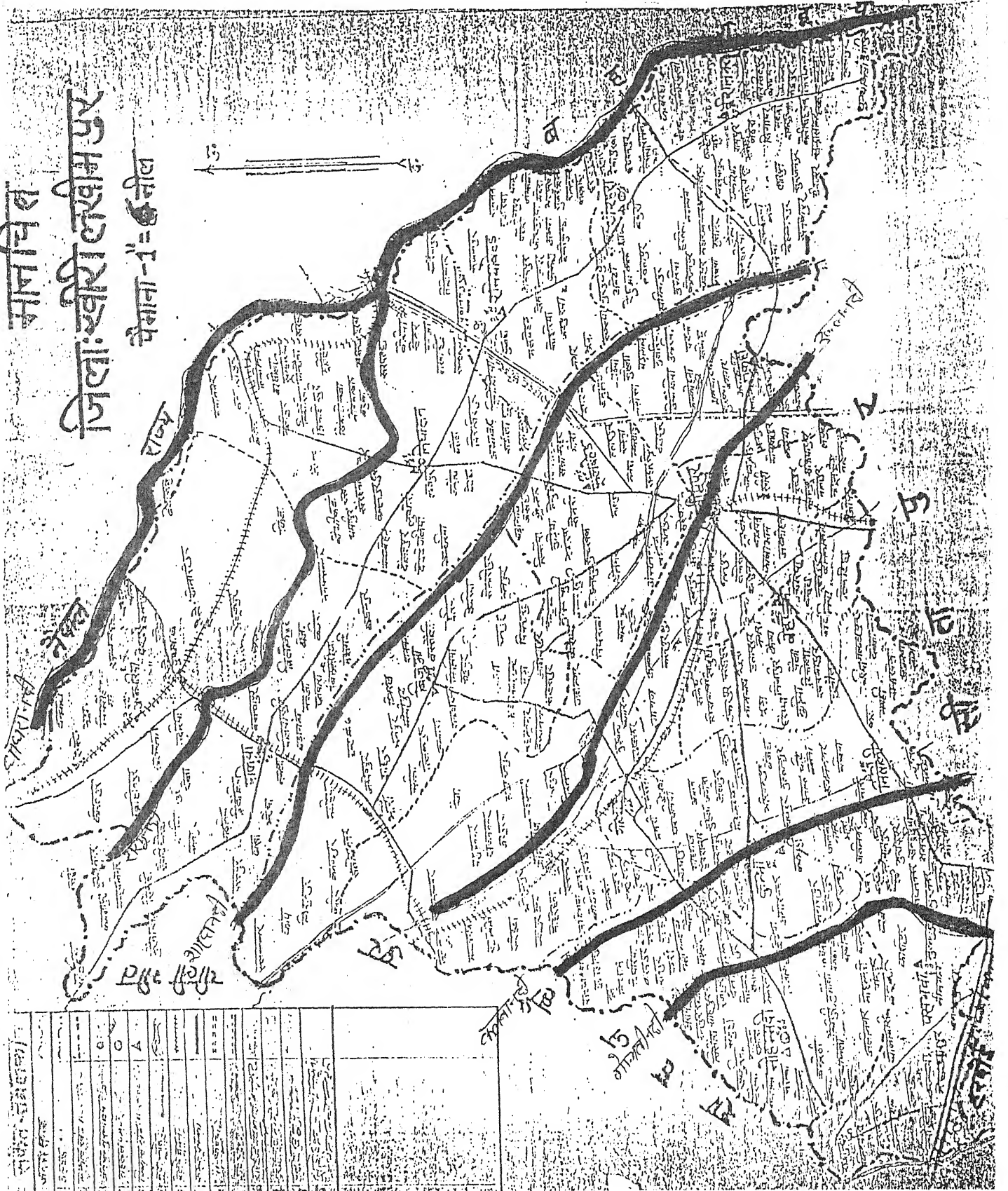
The total area to be treated under the DPAP project in Lakhimpur Kheri is 4,000 hectares, which falls under the two blocks of the district namely Nakaha and Vijua. Eight Watersheds, four in each block of the district, were developed for the treatment. The area which has been covered in the first phase of the project is 1352.50 hectares in all 8 watersheds. Watershed-wise area, which will be treated and covered so far, is given in Table 1. The map of district Lakhimpur Kheri and the maps of selected block (i) Nakaha and (2) Vijua indicating four watersheds in each block are given in this report.

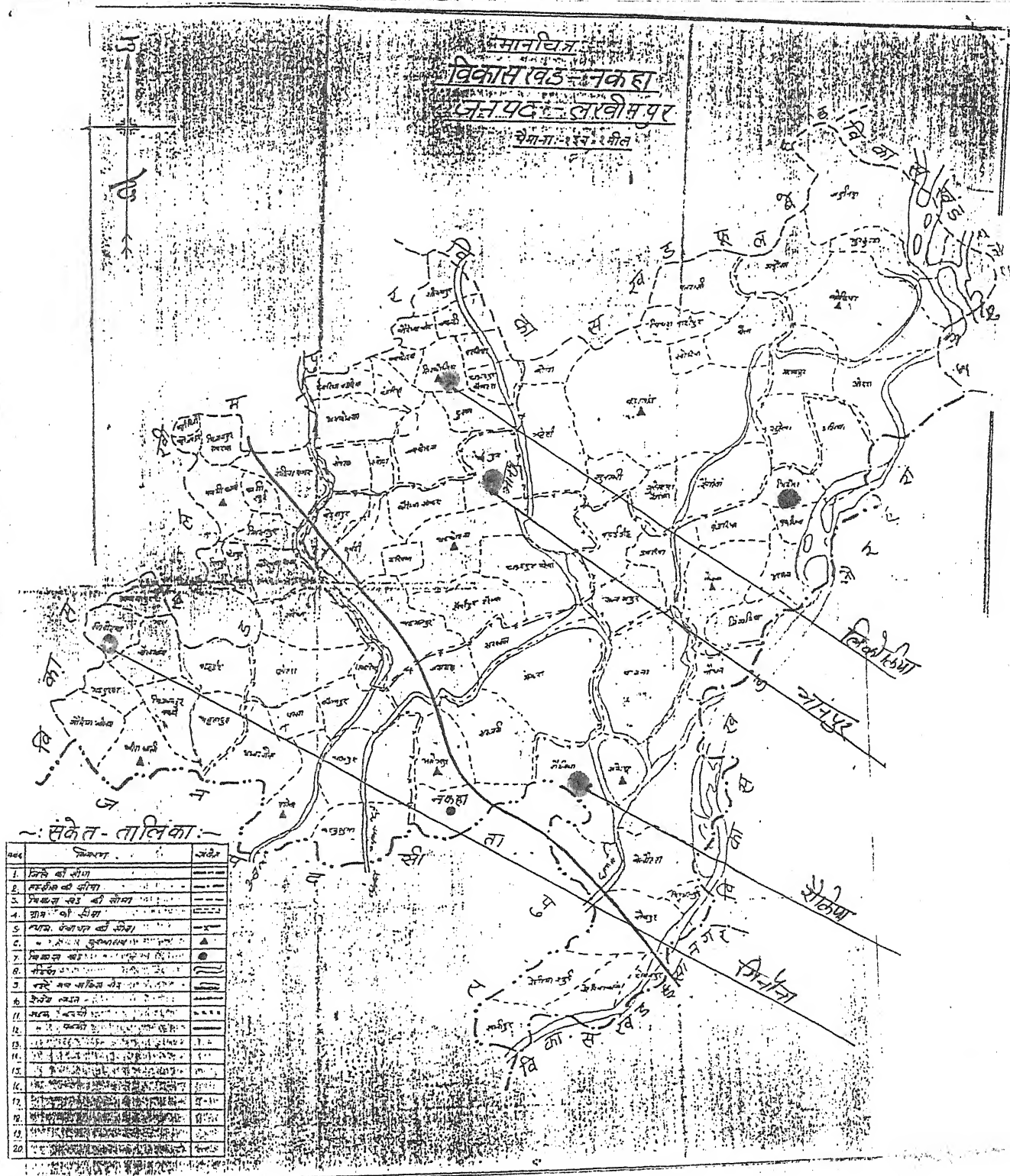
Table 1 : Watershed-wise Area to be Treated and Covered So far in District Lakhimpur Kheri

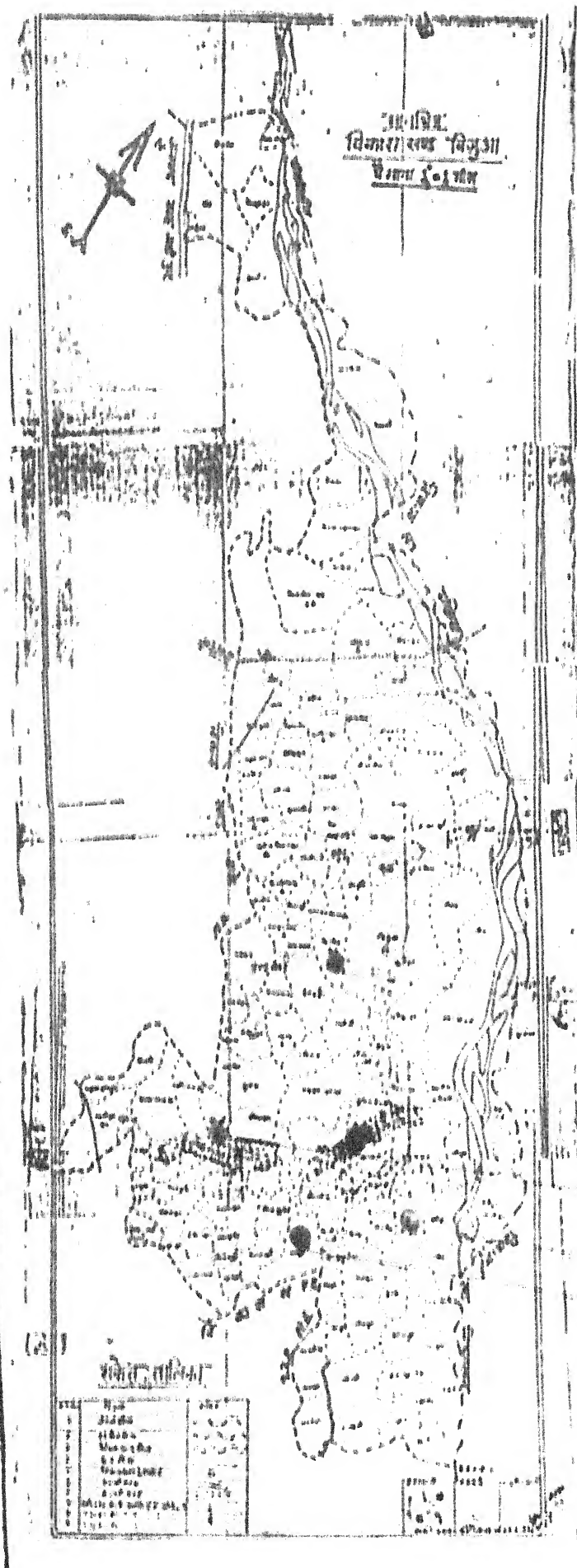
Sl. No.	Watershed/Project Name	Area to be Treated (in Ha.)	Covered Area (in Ha.)	Remark
1.	Rauliya	500.20	130.80	Under the Supervision of Mr. Umesh Chandra Bajpai (B.S.A.) Kheri.
2.	Trikoliya	506.00	116.45	
3.	Bhanpur	513.70	147.85	
4.	Ginauna	498.50	171.90	
5.	Dimraul	501.00	187.65	
6.	Raipur	495.77	162.20	
7.	Muda Khurd	498.83	194.70	
8.	Deoria Rana	486.00	240.95	
	TOTAL	4000.00	1352.50	

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

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4. Structure for Organization:

At the time of evaluation in November-December 2002, the structure of organization working at DRDA level in Lakhimpur Kheri was found as Mr. S.P. Anjor (Chief Development Officer), Mr. Ram Naresh (Project Director) and Mr. Umashankar Bajpai (Deputy Director). At PIA level, the working structure was found as Mr. Umesh Chandra Bajpai (Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari), Mr. Rajendra Prasad Pande (Junior Engineer), Mr. Shailesh Kumar Rai (Junior Engineer) and Mr. Shiva Kant Mishra (Junior Engineer). It has been found that 12 Asstt. Inspectors, namely, Mr. Chandra Shekhar Dube, Mr. Uday Pratap Singh, Mr. Yashwant Singh Kushwaha, Mr. M. Khan, Mr. Ramesh Chandra Matiyar, Mr. Kamlesh Verma, Mr. Ram Autar Verma, Mr. Dinesh Mishra, Mr. Shripal Pundir, Mr. Shiv Ratan Dwivedi, Mr. Ram Niwas Singh and Mr. Kashmir Singh were working under the supervision of Junior Engineers. All kinds of soil conservation and community development work in DPAP, has been performed by three Junior Engineers and twelve Asstt. Inspectors at PIA level in Lakhimpur Kheri, under the overall supervision of B.S.A. It has been informed that all the soil conservation work like formation of Marginal Bunds, Construction of Ponds, approach road etc. and community development work like formation of community platform, wells, temples and Mazar etc. were performed by the involving of local labourers in under the DPAP project of Lakhimpur Kheri is given in Table-2.

Table 2 : A List of PIA Workers under DPAP Project in District Lakhimpur Kheri

Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Name of Junior Engineers	Name of Assistant Inspectors
1.	Mr. Umesh Chandra Bajpai (B.S.A.)	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Pande	Mr. Chandra Sekhar Dube
2.		Mr. Shailesh Kumar Rai	Mr. Uday Pratap Singh
3.		Mr. Shiva Kant Mishra	Mr. Yashwant Singh Kushwaha
4.			Mr. M. Khan
5.			Mr. Ramesh Chandra Katiyar
6.			Mr. Kamlesh Verma
7.			Mr. Ram Avtar Verma
8.			Mr. Dinesh Mishra
9.			Mr. Shripal Pundir
10.			Mr. Shiv Ratan Dwivedi
11.			Mr. Ram Niwas Singh
12.			Mr. Kashmir Singh

Source: BSA, DPAP, Lakhimpur Kheri.

5. Watershed Development Team (WDT)

Watershed Development Team (WDT) has been constituted in district Lakhimpur Kheri under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) project. The watershed development team comprises of four members altogether. The team leader was Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA) and other three were denoted as the member of the team. They were Chief Veterinary Officer, Asstt. Engineer (DRDA) and Lecturer, Kisan Inter College, Phardhan, Lakhimpur Kheri. The details of the members of watershed development team in DPAP Project is given in Table-3.

Table 3 : Details of Members of WDT in Lakhimpur Kheri

Sl. No.	Name and Post of the Members	Post of WDT	Department
1.	Mr. Umesh Chandra Bajpai (B.S.A.)	Team Leader	DPAP, Lakhimpur Kheri
2.	Dr. Kamla Shankar Tiwari (Chief Veterinary Officer)	Member	Veterinary Dept.
3.	Mr. R.C. Gupta (Asstt. Engineer, DDA)	Member	District rural Development Authority
4.	Mr. Kunj Bihar Bajpai (Lecturer, Inter College)	Member	Kisan Inter College, Phardhan, Lakhimpur Kheri

Source: BSA, DPAP, Lakhimpur Kheri.

6. District Watershed Advisory Committee:

District Watershed Advisory Committee has been formed for the Drought Prone Area Programme Project in Lakhimpur district. The committee having thirteen members altogether. All these members are well educated and qualified, having good knowledge of Watershed development work. President (DRDA), Smt. Leela Devi and Project Director (PD) are working at DRDA level and are the President and Secretary of the Advisory Committee respectively. All other persons of this committee are designated as members. They are : (i) B.S.A. (DPAP, Lakhimpur Kheri), (ii) B.S.A. (Sharda Nahar Pranali, Lakhimpur Kheri), (iii) District Agricultural Officer, Lakhimpur Kheri, (iv) Asstt. Director (Fishery, Lakhimpur Kheri) (v) Asstt./ Director (Sericulture, Lakhimpur Kheri), (vi) One nominated representative from

Remote Sensing Application Centre, Lucknow (vii) District Training Officer (DRDA, Lakhimpur Kheri), (viii) Smt. Asha Bhargava (Member Jila Panchayat, Lakhimpur Kheri), (ix) Smt. Santosh Verma (Lakhimpur Kheri), (x) Dr. Ira Shrivastava (Lakhimpur Kheri) and (xi) Smt. Sita Singh (Prabandhak Mahila Seva Samiti, Lakhimpur Kheri).

The Chief Development Officer (CDO), Project Director (PD), District Agriculture Officer and District Training Officer are having their offices in Vikas Bhawan, Lakhimpur Kheri. Smt. Asha Bhargava, Smt. Santosh Verma, Dr. Ira Shrivastava, Smt. Sita Singh and Smt. Leela Devi are active female members of the District Watershed Advisory Committee of DPAP, Project. A list of members of District Watershed Advisory Committee is given in Table-4.

Table 4 : List of Members of District Watershed Development Advisory Committee, District Lakhimpur Kheri

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Officer	Post	Address
1.	Smt. Leela Devi (DRDA, President)	President	Vikas Bhawan, Kheri
2.	Mr. Ram Naresh (P.D.)	Secretary	Vikas Bhawan, Kheri
3.	Mr. U.C. Bajpai (B.S.A.)	Member	Masood Hasan Rolad, Kheri
4.	Mr. L.M.P. Singh (B.S.A.)	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri
5.	District Agricultural Officer	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri
6.	Astt. Director (Fishery)	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri
7.	Astt. Director (Sericulture)	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri
8.	Nominated Representative	Member	Aliganj, Lucknow
9.	District Training Officer (DRDA)	Member	Vikas Bhawan, Kheri
10.	Smt. Asha Bhargava (Member, Jila Panchayat)	Member	Jila Panchayat, Kheri
11.	Smt. Santosh Verma	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri
12.	Dr. Ira Shrivastava	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri
13.	Smt. Sita Singh (Prabandhak, Mahila Seva Samiti)	Member	Lakhimpur Kheri

Source: BSA office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

7. Watershed Committee & Association (WC/WA):

Eight Watershed Committees (WC) have been constituted in DPAP project, one each in every watershed in Lakhimpur Kheri. All these Watershed Committees have been constituted according to Watershed norms laid by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. These committees have started working and

work was found to be in progress in all eight Watersheds. Every watershed committee has a President and a Secretary of its own. The Watershed-wise name of the villages, where Committees have been formed are : (i) Rauliya, (ii) TriLokiya, (iii) Bhanpur, (iv) Ginauna, (v) Dimraul, (vi) Raipur, (vii) Muda Khurd and (viii) Devariyanana. It has been found that eight Watershed Associations have been formed and each villager of the concerning Watershed was the member of Watershed Association in Lakhimpur Kheri and out of them, one person has been elected as President of Watershed Association. Every Watershed Committee has a President and a Secretary working under the control of B.S.A. and taking active part in the execution of the project work.

BSA has informed, that Watershed Committees and Watershed Associations are well trained in watershed development work. All the members and beneficiaries were trained by the experts of Watershed development work. The subject of training were technical aspects of the project, enduring of project, regarding the benefits of Self-help Groups and Users Groups and technical knowledge of agriculture production etc. It has come to know that all the training to these persons were provided by Training Support Organisation, State Agriculture Management Institute, Rehman Kheda, Lucknow. Watershed-wise name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee of Lakhimpur Kheri has been given in Table-5.

Table 5 : Watershed-wise Name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee, District Lakhimpur Kheri

Sl. No.	Watershed/Project Name	Name of President	Name of Secretary
1.	Rauliya	Shri Babu Ram	Shri Roopendra Kumar Maurya
2.	Trikoliya	Shri Raja Ram	Shri Ram Kumar
3.	Bhanpur	Smt. Susheela Devi	Shri Dinesh Kumar
4.	Ginauna	Moh. Sharik Khan	Shri Khushi Ram
5.	Dimraul	Shri Balram	Shri Kishan
6.	Raipur	Smt. Ram Beti	Shri Raj Baksh Singh
7.	Muda Khurd	Moh. Yakooab Ali Siddiqui	Moh. Raufell Husain
8.	Deoria Rana	Shri Yashwant Prasad	Shri Bechi Lal

Source: BSA, DPAP, Lakhimpur Kheri.

8. WC/WA Accounts And Watershed Development Fund:

Watershed Committee accounts have been opened, under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Project in Union Bank, Lakhimpur Kheri. It has been informed by the Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (DPAD) and also confirmed from the documents provided by them, that each Watershed Committee has its own account. In this way, eight accounts for each Watershed Committee were opened in Union Bank and District Co-operative Bank, Maheva Ganj, Lakhimpur Kheri. It has been found that sum of Rs. 34.70 lakhs have been released for the 8 WC/WA to open their saving bank accounts in Union Bank and Co-operative Bank, Maheva Ganj, Lakhimpur Kheri. This total amount of Rs. 34.70 lakhs have been utilized upto 31 October 2002, to execute project work and no amount found as remaining amount in the account of WC/WA as on 31 October, 2002. The WC/WA are keeping account for the persons, those are being engaged in the execution of project work. Table-6, shows the particulars of WC/WA accounts.

Table-6 : Particulars of WC/WA Accounts

Sl. No.	ITEM	Unit	Quantity	Name of the Bank
1.	Number of Watershed Committee	Number	8	(1) Union Bank of India, Lakhimpur Kheri
2.	Number of W.C. Accounts	Number	8	
3.	Released Amount	Rs. in lakh	34.70	(2) District Co-operative Bank, Moheva Ganj Branch, Lakhimpur Kheri
4.	Expenditure	Rs. in lakh	34.70	
5.	Balance	Rs. in lakh	NIL	

Source: BSA, DPAP, Lakhimpur Kheri.

Keeping in view, to generate employment at local level, maximum physical work of the Drought Prone Areas Programme Project Work like formation of Check Road, Marginal/Lateral Bunds, Ponds and community development work, maintenance of wells in Watershed areas etc. were executed by local people and landless labourers. The fact has been confirmed at the time of field survey from the local people, farmers, Gram Pradhans of the concerning villages and watersheds and the members of Watershed Committees/Associations.

Under the DPAP Project, Watershed Development Fund (WDF) accounts have been opened for 8 Watersheds in Union Bank of India, Lakhimpur and District Co-operative Bank, Meheva Ganj Branch, Lakhimpur, with a total opening amount of Rs. 81,500/- on 4 March, 2000. This amount has been fixed in the above Banks. The detail of Watershed Development Fund Accounts has been given in Table-7.

Table 7 : Watershed Development Fund Account

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Name of Bank	Opened On
1.	Number of WDF	8	(1) Union Bank of India, Kheri, (2) District Co-operative Bank, Moheva Ganj Branch, Kheri	22.2.2000
2.	Number of Accounts	8		4.3.2000
3.	Deposited Amount (Rs.)	81,500		6.3.2000
4.	Interest (If any)	—		
5.	Balance (Rs.,)	81,500		

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

This Watershed Development Fund will be utilized in the maintenance of assets on community land for common use after completion of project work. Work taken up for individual benefits shall not be eligible for repair or maintenance out of this fund.

9. Role of Women in the Project:

It has been found that the role of women in execution of the DPAP project work was not very significant in district Lakhimpur Kheri. Although, Project Implementation Agency (PIA), with help of Watershed Development Team (WDT) had made their efforts to make active and positive involvement of women in the execution of project work. It has been informed by PIA to us that women had played an important role with full enthusiasm and co-operation in the proposed and executed work of the project in their watersheds. Five females namely (i) Smt. Leela Devi, (ii) Smt. Asha Bhargava, (iii) Smt. Santosh Verma, (iv) Dr. Ira Shrivastava, (v) Smt. Sita Singh were found involved in District Watershed Advisory Committee and taking active part as Member of the Advisory Committee. No female worker or labour was found to be

involved in the execution of soil conservation work or community development work in the project. It has been informed by PIA that few new female Self-help Groups are going to be constituted, in spite of this more effort and emphasis is desired from the Project Implementation Agency (PIA), Watershed Development Team (WDT), and District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) in this direction.

10. Users and Self-Help Groups:

Under the supervision of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), 8 Watershed Committees, 100 User's Groups and 15 Self-help Groups have been constituted in DPAP project of Lakhimpur Kheri district. The Watershed User's Groups have been constituted in the Watershed areas, with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT). All the members of these groups are holding their land within the Watershed areas. A sum of Rs.81,500/- has been fixed in the Bank as Watershed Development Fund, for a period of 4 years, for the repair and maintenance and other required and necessary work, after the completion of the project.

It has been found that 15 Self-help Groups were constituted by the Project Implementation Agency (PIA), with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT) in the Watershed areas of Lakhimpur Kheri district. Out of these 15 Self-help Groups, 14 Self-help Groups were male groups and only 1 Self-help Group was found to be female. The name of this female group is Shakti and the name of the President of this group is Smt. Savitri. There are 12 members in this group. Other 14 Self-help Groups are (i) Aadsh SHG. (ii) Shri Shivji SHG (iii) Dr. Ambedkar SHG (iv) Khan SHG (v) Jayshri SHG (vi) Sharik SHG (vii) Ansari SHG (viii) Jai Durge SHG (ix) Brahm Baba SHG (x) Mahaveer Baba SHG (xi) Jai Maa Durge SHG (xii) Jai Bhole Baba SHG (xiii) Jai Maa Kali SHG and (xiv) Jai Maa Durge SHG. The details of 15 Self-help Groups have been illustrated in Table-8.

Table 8 : Detail of Self-help Groups in DPAP in District Lakhimpur Kheri

Sl. No.	Name of Self-Help Group	Name of President	Total Number of Members	Loan Given from revolving Fund	Remarks
1.	Aadarsh SHG	Shri Parshu Ram	14	-	All the members of SHGs were taking loan from the fund, they have contributed in their SHG account. No loan has been sanctioned from the revolving fund so far.
2.	Shri Shiv Ji SHG	Shri Roop Rani	12	-	
3.	Dr. Ambedkar SHG	Shri Raj Kishor	14	-	
4.	Khan SHG	Moh. Hanif	13	-	
5.	Jai Shri SHG	Shri Raj Kumar	13	-	
6.	Sharik SHG	Moh. Islam	14	-	
7.	Ansari SHG	Moh. Riza	12	-	
8.	Jai Durge SHG	Shri Ram	13	-	
9.	Brahm Baba SHG	Shri Rajendra	13	-	
10.	Mahaveer Baba SHG	Mohd. Saleem	14	-	
11.	Jai Maa Durga SHG	Shri Manohar	11	-	
12.	Jai Bhole Baba SHG	Shri Jagan Nath	12	-	
13.	Jai Maa Kali SHG	Shri Shiv Kumar	15	-	
14.	Jai Maa Durga SHG	Shri Brij Lal	14	-	
15.	Shakti SHG	Smt. Savitri	12	-	
	TOTAL		196	NIL	

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

It has been found that all the members of users groups and self-help Groups were trained in maintenance of social and water conservation work. They have also taken part in executed work of the DPAP project at field level by performing physical labour on field or by arranging labour for measurement work. As far as total number of SHGs are concerned, 15 SHGs have been constituted in 8 watersheds of Kheri district. According to the norms, about 50 per cent of villagers, i.e. who are directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed should generally be enrolled as members of atleast one self-help group. So more emphases is require on constituting sizeable number of SSSself-Help groups in the watershed areas of Lakhimpur district. It has also been found that the President and Secretary of the groups were not properly maintaining the records of SHGs. The records of each SHG i.e. meeting registers, Bank Passbooks, personal passbook of individual member of the group and proceeding register etc., should be checked by watershed Development Team, every month and must be up-to-date. No loan has been given to any SHG from revolving fund so far (Table 8).

11. Nursery and Plantation Work:

It has been informed to us by Project Implementation Agency (PIA), that nursery has not been developed in any watershed of the project area so far. However, plantation work through extension method was initiated by PIA and performed by the local farmers in all eight watersheds. So, no Government amount has been spent on plantation work in district Lakhimpur Kheri.

Different kinds of plants and fruit bearing plants i.e., Lemon, Kathal, Mango, Jamun, Anwla, Anar, Ber, Karaunda, Papaya, Semar, Sharifa, Banana, Shisham and Gauva were planted in 8 watershed areas of the district. Altogether, 9421 plants have been planted during the years 1999 to 2001. Out of total plants 40 were Lemon, 27 Kathal, 34 Mango, 35 Jamun, 94 Anwla, 35 Anar, 87 Ber, 442 Karaunda, 974 Papaya, 2111 Semar, 1495 Sharifa, 2209 Banana, 1368 Shsham and 470 were Guava trees (Table 9). It has been reported that the survival rate of these plants was 50 to 60 per cent.

Table 9: Number of Plants Planted Under DPAP in District Lakhimpur Kheri

Sl. No.	Name of Watershed/ Project	DETAIL OF PLANTS & FRUIT BEARING TEES (IN NUMBERS)														
		Lemon	Kathal	Mango	Jamun	Anwla	Anar	Ber	Karaunda	Papaya	Semar	Sharifa	Banana	Shisham	Guava	Total
1.	Rauliya	5	4	2	6	15	7	14	55	118	314	298	196	179	55	1268
2.	Trikoliya	8	2	4	8	6	3	16	51	96	294	198	229	114	39	1068
3.	Bhanpur	6	1	3	2	10	2	8	72	139	227	118	310	164	52	1114
4.	Ginauna	4	5	6	3	12	4	11	52	109	288	177	306	180	49	1206
5.	Dimraul	6	3	4	5	11	3	9	48	119	269	169	278	184	72	1180
6.	Raipur	5	2	6	4	16	2	12	58	139	242	189	312	195	68	1250
7.	Muda Khurd	4	6	5	2	14	6	7	54	128	237	166	269	170	65	1133
8.	Deoria Rana	2	4	4	5	10	8	10	52	126	240	180	309	182	70	1202
	G. TOTAL	40	27	34	35	94	35	87	442	974	2111	1495	2209	1368	470	9421

12. Training, Extension and Publicity:

The BSA has informed to us, that the total amount for the training programme was Rs.4.80 lakhs. This amount has been given directly to Training Support Organisation (TSO), Director, State Agriculture Management Institute, Rehman Kheda, Lucknow, as Government nominated this centre. So regarding the training budget, PIA has no concern at all. All training were organised by this Institute through publicity and extension method and by organising meetings at watershed/project level. Other training programmes i.e. vocational, technical, formation of self-help groups etc. were also conducted through this Institute.

As far as publicity and extension work is concerned, it has been found that the attention paid by PIA, on this work was not sufficient. A little work has been performed in this direction so far. It is advisable that banners, hoardings, boards and paintings of slogans, showing details of the project programme and its benefits, should be placed in the concerning watersheds and villages at the right place. It develops a good atmosphere for the Watershed Development Programme in the project area.

13. Details of Community Organisation Work

The information regarding the community organisation work has gathered from the records of Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA), Lakhimpur Kheri and was checked on the spot. It has been found that different types of community development work, i.e., formation of community platform, Check Bunds (CB), kharanja road, reconstruction of temple and mosque, repairing work of wells, etc., were performed by PIA in 8 watershed of Lakhimpur Kheri. A total amount of Rs.6,00,000/- (six lakhs) has been spent on community development work upto 31-10-2002. The details of community organisation work and expenditure made on it, is given in Table 10.

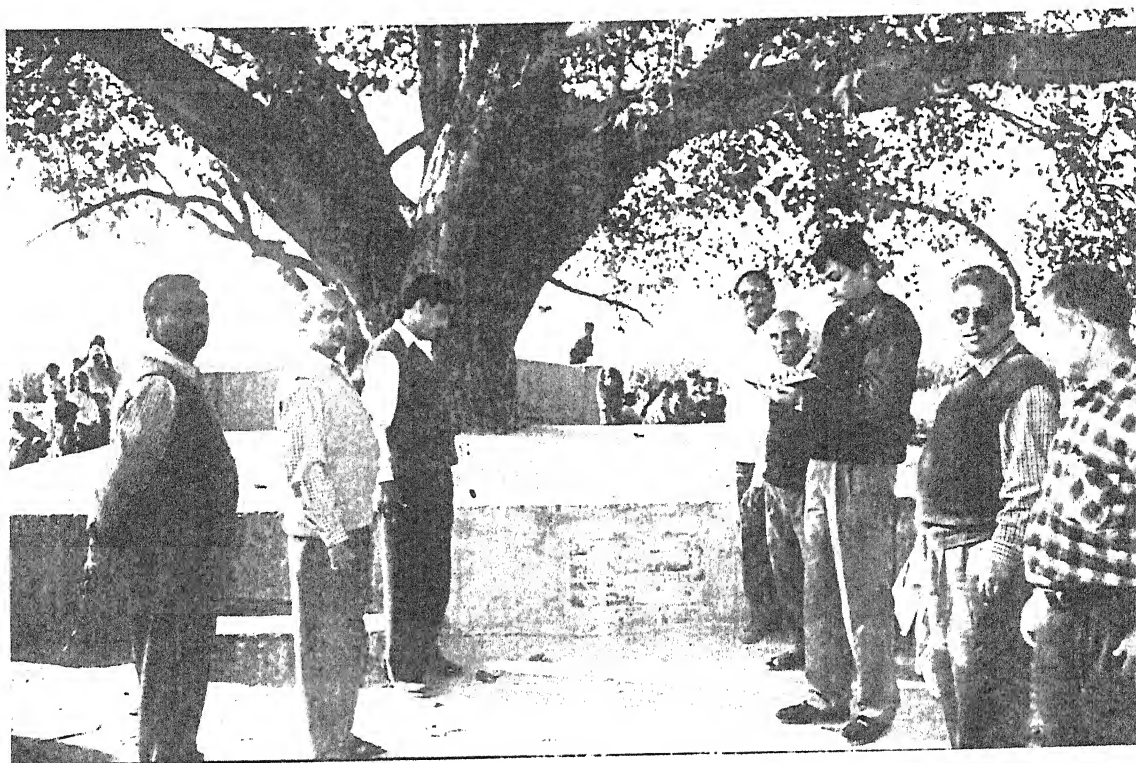
Table 10 : Details of Community Organisation Work

Sl. No.	Name of Watershed/ Project	Details of Executed Work	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Remarks
1.	Rauliya	Wells (5), Commu. Platform (8), 297 m. Road	0.750	All Kinds of Community Development Work were reconstruction work.
2.	Trilokiya	Wells (7), Commu. Platform (1)	0.758	
3.	Bhanpur	Wells (5), Temple (4), 355 m Road	0.770	
4.	Ginauna	Majar (1), Commu. Platform (2), Wells (2)	0.748	
5.	Dimraul	Wells (2), Platform (2), Temple (1), 110 m. Road	0.751	
6.	Raipur	Platform (2), 98 m. Kharanja Road, 460 m. Road	0.744	
7.	Muda Khurd	Wells (2), Platform (1), 55 m. Road	0.676	
8.	Deoria Rana	Wells (2), Platform (1), Temple (2)	0.803	
	TOTAL		6.000	

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

The total sanctioned amount for the completion of community development work upto the mid-term was Rs.6.00 lakhs and this total amount was spent for the execution of community organisation work upto 31-1-2002 (Table 10). We examined some of the executed work, which has performed by PIA from Community Development Fund, in different Watersheds/Projects and villages of Lakhimpur Kheri. The construction and repairing work of community platform at Dimraul Watershed (Photo Place 1), another community platform was developed in Dimraul Watershed from community development fund (Photo Plate 2), boundary wall of a well at Dimraul Watershed (Photo Plate 3), community platform at Raipur Watershed (Photo Plate 4), kharanja road at Raipur Watershed of 98 metres in length (Photo Plate 5), boundary wall of a well at Ginauna Watershed (Plate Plate 6), were performed by PIA from Community Development Fund and has been checked by evaluator during the field visit.

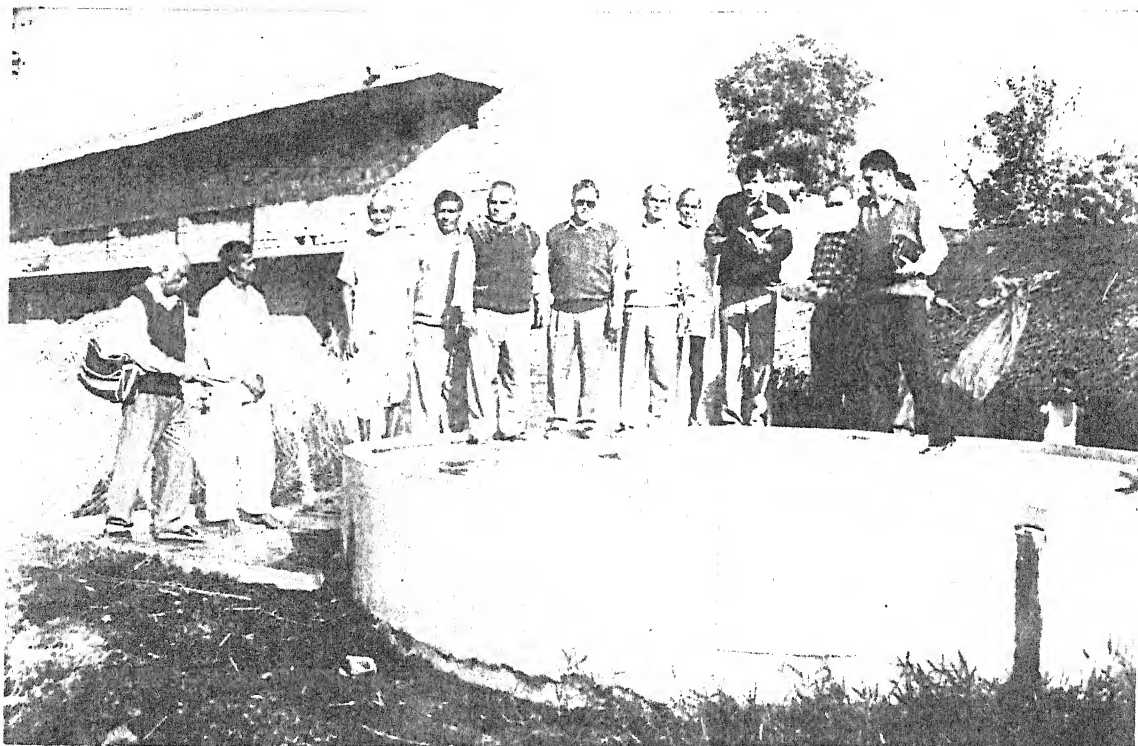
The performance of the Community Organisation/Development work by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) was found satisfactory in Lakhimpur Kheri district. The village community is also taking interest and active part in the decision making process as well as in the execution of project work. At the sametime, it is advisable that there must be some wall painting work or hoardings at the place where work (check road, kharanja road, repairing work etc.) were performed by PIA, mentioning the name of the project and name of performing agency, which has not been found at the time of field survey. By performing this, it can be clearly and easily distinguished, that the work is completed by PIA under DPAP, project, as other agencies and projects might be performing the same type of work (like approach road, kharanja road, repairing work etc.) in the same area from different funds.



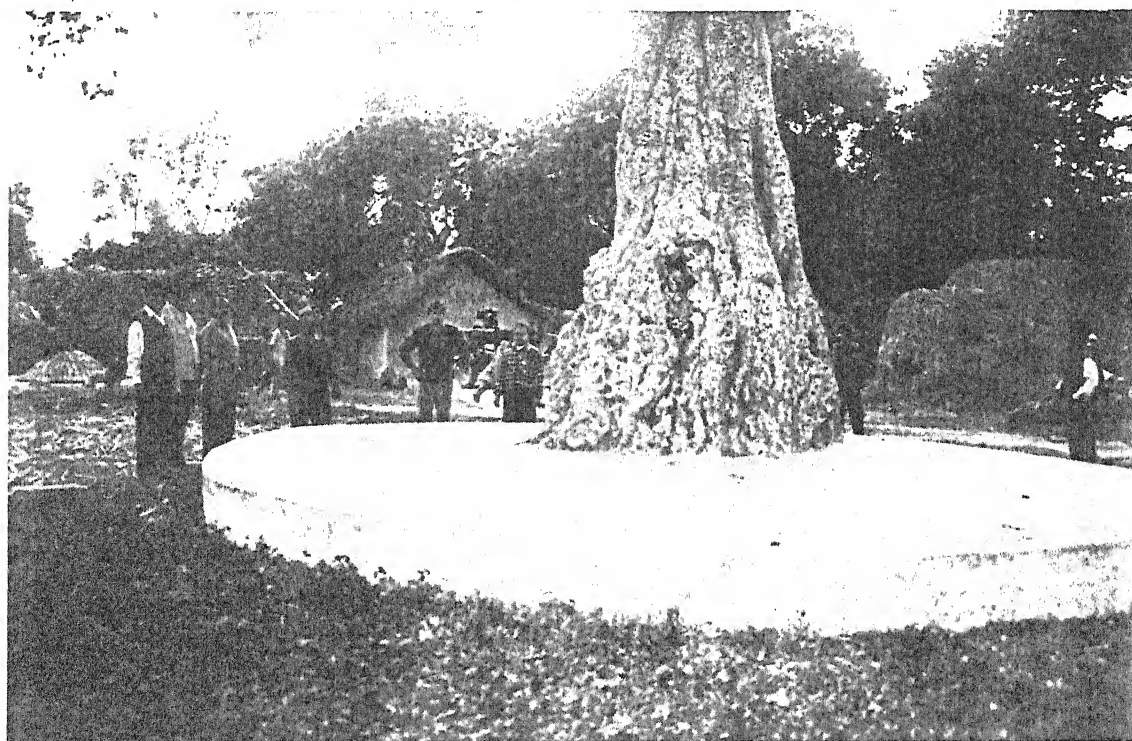
Photoplate - 1: The Construction of Community Platform at Dimraul Watershed.



Photoplate - 2: Community Platform was constructed in Dimraul Project of Kheri District.



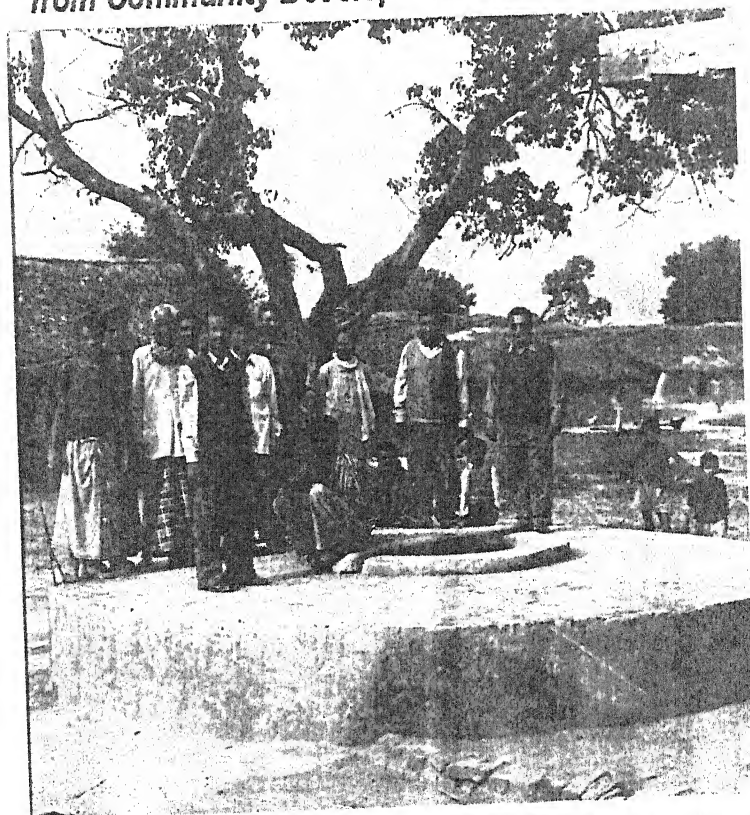
Photoplate - 3: Boundary wall of a well, constructed from Community Development Fund in Dimraul Watershed.



Photoplate - 4: Community Platform at Raipur Watershed, constructed from Community Development Fund.



Photoplate - 5 : 98 metres Kharanja Road was constructed in Raipur Watershed from Community Development Fund.



Photoplate - 6: Boundary wall of a well at Ginauna Watershed was built from Community Development Fund.

14. Soil and Water Conservation Work, Sustainable Development and Performance of PIA

An intensive field survey has been made to examine the sustainable development of the project area and overall performance of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), which were shown by them on documents. All the records and maps relating to the Drought Prone Areas Programme were checked carefully on the spot (Photoplate 7). It has been found that the ravines and slopes were not steep and deep in any watershed of the district. The rolling and undulating topography with light slopes resulted in soil and water erosion and salutation intereservior. Under the soil and water conservation work, Chuck Bund (CKB), Contour Bund (CB), Marginal Bund (MB), Field Bund and Pond were constructed to resolve this problem. The total amount of work found, which was sanctioned to execute soil and water conservation work was Rs.36 lakhs (Thirty-six lakhs only). It has been found that an amount of Rs.34.70 lakhs was used so far in the execution of the work. Remaining amount Rs.1.30 lakhs (Rupees one lakh thirty thousand only) is still awaited from DRDA to PIA. It means this amount is still lying with DRDA. The details of work fund (Soil and Water conservation work) is given in Table.11.

Table 11: Details of Soil and Water Conservation Work

Sl. No.	Watershed/ Project Name	Executed Work (in Metres)				Water Resources (Pond)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
		Chuck Bund (CKB)	Contour Bund (CB)	Marginal Bund	Field Bund		
1.	Rauliya	7477.00	—	—	—	—	3.46
2.	Trikoliya	3311.00	4122.00	2698.00	—	—	3.14
3.	Bhanpur	7611.00	1226.00	365.00	—	—	3.83
4.	Ginauna	7007.00	1152.00	—	—	1	4.37
5.	Dimraul	8471.00	4241.00	-	-	-	4.64
6.	Raipur	9159	-	-	-	-	4.18
7.	Muda Khurd	9814.00	622.00	—	645.00	-	5.10
8.	Deoria Rana	11723.00	2948.00	—	—	—	5.95
	TOTAL	64573.00	14311.00	3063.00	645.00	1	34.67

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

Evaluator checked some soil conservation work like, Chuck Bund, Contour Bund, Marginal Bund and Pond at the time of field survey. A Chuck Bund (CKB) 290 metres in Dimraul was constructed from work fund costing Rs.15,087 (Photoplate 9). Another CKB of Raipur watershed was checked and was 500 meters in length with cost of Rs.26,013 (Photoplate 10). One CKB of Ginauna watershed (Photoplate 11) and a Pond (Photoplate 12) of same watershed was checked by evaluator. The money spent on Pond was Rs.55,000 and was constructed in the year 1999-2000.

In Rauliya Project 7477 metres Chuck Bund (CKB) were constructed and an amount of Rs.3.46 lakhs were spent on the job. In Trikoliya Project 3311 metres Chuck Bund (CKB), 4122 metres Contour Bund (CB) and 2698 meters Marginal Bund (MB) were constructed by PIA and Rs.3.14 lakh were spent on the executed work. In Bhanpur project/watershed 7611 meters Chuck Bund (CKB), 1226 meters contour Bund (CB), 365 meters Marginal Bund (MB) were developed with a cost of Rs.3.83 lakh. In Ginauna project/watershed 7007 meters Chuck Bund (CKB) and 1152 meters Contour Bund (CB) were built with a cost of Rs.4.37 lakhs. 8471 meters Chuck Bund (CKB) and 4241 meters Contour Bund were constructed in Dimraul Project with a cost of Rs.4.64 lakh. In Raipur project/watershed, Rs.4.18 lakh were spent on 9159 meters Chuck Bund (CKB). In Muda Khurd Project 9814 meters Chuck Bund and 622 meters Contour Bund (CB) were constructed in Rs.5.10 lakh. In Deoria Rana Project an amount of Rs.5.95 lakh was spent on building 11723 meters Chuck Bund and 2948 meters Contour Bund. In all the eight projects/watersheds, Soil Water conservation works were performed by PIA, with a total cost of Rs.37.67 lakh (Table-11), and was found satisfactory.



Photoplate - 7: Mr. U.C. Bajpai (B.S.A.), Mr. S.K. Rai (J.E.), Mr. R.D. Pande (J.E.), Mr. C.S. Dube (Inspector), showing the Maps of executed work to Dr. R.C. Tyagi (Evaluator) at the time of field survey in Kheri District.



Photoplate - 8: A Chuck Bund (CKB) of 290 metres in Dimraul Watershed was constructed from Work Fund and Rs.15,087/- were spent on it.



Photoplate - 9: A Chuck Bund (CKB) of 440 metres was constructed in Raipur Watershed from Work Fund and Rs.18,782/- were spent on it.



Photoplate - 10: Chuck Bund (CKB) of Raipur Watershed of 500 metres was constructed from Work Fund with a cost of Rs.26,013/-.



Photoplate - 11: Chuck Bund (CKB) of Ginauna Watershed



Photoplate - 12: A Pond was constructed from Work Fund in Ginauna Watershed in the year 1999-2000 with a cost of Rs.55,000/-

15. Physical and Financial Achievements:

Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) Project, the entire physical targeted area was 4000 hectares and for the treatment of this area including other components was Rs.120 lakh. It has been informed by PIA and also checked from documents provided by PIA that an amount of Rs.54 lakh were sanctioned to DRDA so far to perform the project in the watershed areas. It has been found that the total physical area which covered upto 31.10.2002 was 1352.50 hectares and an amount of Rs.46.473 lakh were spent to perform all the physical work in all eight watersheds. The remaining physical work which has to be performed in the area was 2647.50 hectares and for the job, 73.527 lakhs has to be released in second phase of the project. Table 12 shows, total physical and financial target and achievement upto 31.10.2002 and Table 13 shows project-wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements.

Table 12: Physical and Financial Achievements

(Upto 31-10-2002)

Name of the Batch	Name of Project	TARGET		Received Amount (Lakh Rs.)	ACHIEVEMENT		BALANCE	
		Physical (Ha.)	Financial (lakh Rs.)		Physical (Ha.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (Ha.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)
Fifth Batch	DPAP	4,000	120.00	54.00	1352.50	46.473	2647.50	73.527

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

Table 13: Watershed/Project-wise Physical and Financial Targets & Achievements

(Upto 31-10-2002)

Sl. No.	NAME OF WATERSHEDS/ PROJECTS	TARGET		ACHIEVEMENT		BALANCE	
		Physical (Ha.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (Ha.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (Ha.)	Financial (Lakh Rs.)
1.	Rauliya	500.20	12.775	130.80	4.210	369.40	8.545
2.	Trikoliya	506.00	12.903	116.45	3.898	389.55	9.005
3.	Bhanpur	513.70	13.099	147.85	4.600	365.85	8.499
4.	Ginauna	498.50	12.711	171.90	5.118	326.60	7.543
5.	Dimraul	501.00	12.775	187.65	5.401	313.35	7.374
6.	Raipur	495.77	12.642	162.20	4.924	333.57	7.718
7.	Muda Khurd	498.83	12.720	194.70	5.786	304.13	6.934
8.	Deoria Rana	486.00	12.393	240.95	6.763	245.05	5.630
	TOTAL	4000.00	102.018	1352.50	40.700	2647.50	61.298

Note: In financial target, Administrative and Training expenses have not been included.

Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

16. Utilization of Funds and Maintenance of Records:

A total amount of Rs.54.00 lakh has been released to DRDA by the Government, for the execution of DPAP project in eight projects of Lakhimpur Kheri. Project Implementation Agency (PIA) informed us that out of 54.00 lakhs they have got Rs.42.22 lakhs and an amount of Rs.4.80 lakh has been given directly to Training Support Organization (TSO), Rehmankheda, Lucknow for organizing the training programme. An amount of Rs.1.30 lakh has still to be released to PIA from DRDA for the work fund. The amount has divided into four heads i.e., Work Component, Community Development, Training Expenses and Administrative Expenses. Work-wise distribution of funds, expenditure made and balance amount upto 31.10.2002 is given in Table 14.

Table 14 : Total Amount Received and Total Expenditure Made on DPAP Project, Lakhimpur Kheri.
(Upto 31-10-2002)

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Amount Received (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Remaining Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Water Component	36.00	34.70	1.30
2.	Community Development	6.00	6.00	--
3.	Training Expenses*	4.80	--	4.80
4.	Administrative Expenses	7.20	5.77	1.43
	TOTAL	54.00	46.47	7.53

- Training amount released directly to T.S.O., Rehman Kheda, Lucknow.
Source: B.S.A. Office, Lakhimpur Kheri.

It has been found that all the funds, those were sanctioned for execution of project work were properly utilized and the financial records of the accounts were found well maintained. The details of the expenditure on items like Work component, Community Development Work and Training Programmes has also been provided to us, which has described above in the report. Only the details of administrative expenses were not provided.

17. Overall Impact Assessment:

All Soil Conservation Work and Community Development Work like repairing of road, temple repairing work, community platforms, kutchcha approach road (CKB), Marginal Bund (MB), Well repairing work and construction of Ponds have been performed by PIA, according to the approved work plan in the Watersheds area of Lakhimpur Kheri. Only one pond has been developed in Ginauna project. It would be fruitful for the project area in order to hold water in this pond. Water may be fetched for the agricultural purposes, for animals and would be a big source to field survey, it has been found that the condition of agricultural land of the project area improved due to executed work. Soil and moisture condition improved. Soil and water erosion has been checked remarkably. This fact has been confirmed from the local farmers and Pradhans that the conditions of their farms have been improved. It has also come to be known that water level of the project area has been improved. As this is a mid-term evaluation of the DPAP project it was not possible to measure the exact amount of increase in agricultural production or productivity in DPAP project area. A separate and deep impact assessment study of this project area is required to know that how much agricultural production increased and how much water table increased in project area of district Lakhimpur Kheri. The overall performance of DRDA, PIA and WDT in district Kheri is found satisfactory.

18. Summary and Recommendations

Watershed Development Team (WDT), District Watershed Advisory Committee, Watershed Associations, Uses and Self-Help Groups were constituted and working well in DPAP project area of the Lakhimpur Kheri district. Role of women in execution of DPAP project work was not found very significant. Different kinds of trees and fruit bearing trees were planted in plantation work. Nursery has not been developed in any watershed of the project area so far. However, plantation work through extension method were performed by PIA with the help of local farmers in all eight watersheds and no Government funds have been spent on plantation work. Survival rate of these plants were reported 50 to 60 per cent. All kinds of training programmes were organized by Training Support Organization (TSO) Rehman Kheda, Lucknow. Different types of community development work i.e., formation of community platforms, Chuck Buds (CB), re-construction of temples and Mosques,

repairing work of wells etc. were performed by PIA in all the 8 projects of Lakhimpur Kheri. Under the Soil Conservation Work Check Bund (CKB), Contour Bunds (CB), Marginal Bunds (MB) Field Bunds and one pond were constructed in Kheri district. It has been found that all the Community Development Work, which was performed by PIA, was appreciable and acceptable to the local community as work was found well maintained by the local people of the area. Total physical area which has been covered upto 31.10.2002 was 1352.50 hectares and an amount of Rs.46.,473 lakhs were spent to perform these work at field level. It has also been found that all the funds which were sanctioned for the utilization and performing to the project work were properly utilized and all financial records were well maintained.

This evaluation study recommends few suggestions for the performance of DRDA and WDT in second phase of the project, which should be treated carefully:

1. Marginal Bunds, Lateral Bunds are required sodding on them.
2. Tree plantation is required on boundary area of the pond and should be planted.
3. More ponds should be constructed in every project area and may be at least one in each project.
4. Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) must emphasize to constitute more SHGs for homogeneous in nature. Loan should be distributed from the revolving fund to Self-Help Groups according to the Government norms as loan has not been given to any SHG so far from this fund.
5. Publicity work was not found up to the mark. Banners, hoardings, boards and wall painting of slogans - demonstrating details of the project programmes and benefits of DPAP project should be put up in the villages at right places. It develops a good atmosphere for the DPAP in the area.
6. Nursery work was not found in the project. Nursery may be developed on the community land with the help of local farmers and landless labourers.
7. The role of women in the execution of the project work required more attention by DRDA, PIA and WDT as it was not found satisfactory.
8. Although, a number of wells were re-constructed for drinking water from Community Development Fund but few hand pumps for the safe drinking

water are required in the project areas and should be installed from the Community Development Funds, according to the norms prescribed by the Government.